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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI GREENVILLE DIVISION

SANDRA ANN STEWART JONES

PLAINTIFF

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:18-CV-252-DAS

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY

DEFENDANT

ORDER GRANTING PAYMENT OF ATTORNEY'S FEES AND EXPENSES

Sandra Ann Stewart Jones filed this civil action on December 12, 2018, to appeal the Commissioner's denial of disability benefits. Docket 1. This court entered a Judgement in favor of the plaintiff on September 4, 2019, that remanded the case to the Social Security Administration for further proceedings. Docket 18. On November 19, 2019, this court granted the plaintiff an award of attorney's fees totaling \$6,227.22 under the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) for 31.28 hours of attorney time. Docket 24.

On February 10, 2021, counsel for the plaintiff filed a motion for attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). Docket 25. Counsel reports that the plaintiff was successful on remand in obtaining an award of past-due benefits and seeks an award of attorney's fees for services performed in Federal District Court in the amount of \$253.28. *Id*.

The Agency withheld a total of \$12,480.50, twenty-five percent (25%) of the total of the plaintiff's past-due benefits, to pay her representative. *Id.* Counsel explains the \$253.28 requested in the instant motion constitutes a portion of the 25% fee for work before the agency and federal court which altogether totals \$12,480.50. Docket 25 at 2 (the \$12,480.50 amount is comprised of a \$6,000.00 fee for work performed at the administrative level; a \$253.28 fee under \$406(b)(1) for services performed in Federal District Court; and \$6,227.22 in EAJA fees which has already been awarded).

In its response, the Commissioner declines to assert a position on the appropriateness or reasonableness of counsel's motion for fees and instead describes the relevant legal standards under which such a request is evaluated. Docket 24. However, the Commissioner contends that the court should award the plaintiff's counsel \$6,480.50 (rather than award the net fee of \$253.28 under § 406(b)) and order counsel to refund the EAJA award (the smaller of the two) to the plaintiff. *Id.* at 5.

Under § 406(b), when a court "renders a judgment favorable to a claimant ... who was represented before the court by an attorney," the court may award "a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment." *Culbertson v. Berryhill*, 139 S. Ct. 517, 522, 202 L. Ed. 2d 469 (2019) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A)). "A contingency fee agreement to pay twenty-five percent of any past-due benefits awarded may set the amount of the Section 406(b) award so long as the amount is reasonable under the facts of the case." *Bays v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, No. 3:15CV00053-JMV, 2017 WL 6499248, at *1 (N.D. Miss. Dec. 19, 2017) (citing *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807-08 (2002)). Fees under both § 406(b) and the EAJA are recoverable, however, the attorney must refund the lesser fee to the claimant. *Id*.

Id. at 807-08, 122 S. Ct. at 1828, 152 L.Ed.2d 996 (internal citations and footnotes omitted).

¹ "[T]he 25% cap applies only to fees for representation before the court, not the agency." *Culbertson v. Berryhill*, 139 S. Ct. 517, 522, 202 L. Ed. 2d 469 (2019).

² In *Gisbrecht*, the Supreme court noted:

Courts that approach fee determinations by looking first to the contingent-fee agreement, then testing it for reasonableness, have appropriately reduced the attorney's recovery based on the character of the representation and the results the representative achieved. If the attorney is responsible for delay, for example, a reduction is in order so that the attorney will not profit from the accumulation of benefits during the pendency of the case in court. If the benefits are large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case, a downward adjustment is similarly in order. In this regard, the court may require the claimant's attorney to submit, not as a basis for satellite litigation, but as an aid to the court's assessment of the reasonableness of the fee yielded by the fee agreement, a record of the hours spent representing the claimant and a statement of the lawyer's normal hourly billing charge for noncontingent-fee cases.

While § 406(b) does not contain a specific time period for the filing of a request for attorney's fees, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d)(2) requires that the motion be filed "no later than 14 days after entry of judgment." *Pierce v. Barnhart*, 440 F.3d 657, 663 (5th Cir. 2006). It is within the court's discretion to expand the deadline beyond 14 days; therefore, even if a request is made more than 14 days after the district court's order granting remand, a motion for attorney's fees can be timely when filed after the Agency awards benefits to the claimant on remand. *Tate v. Colvin*, No. 3:13CV904-DPJ-FKB, 2016 WL 744474, at *2 (S.D. Miss. Feb. 23, 2016) (citing *Pierce v. Barnhart*, 440 F.3d at 664). The instant motion was filed on February 10, 2021, less than one month after the SSA advised counsel and Ms. Jones as to the amount of benefits she would be receiving. Docket 25 at 7. The court therefore finds that counsel's request for fees was made within a reasonable time.

Finding that an award of fees is appropriate, the court now turns to whether the amount requested is proper. Section 406(b) instructs courts to evaluate the reasonableness of fees yielded by attorney-client contingent-fee agreements, acting as an "independent check" on § 406(b) requests to assure that they satisfy the statutory requirement of yielding a "reasonable result" in particular cases. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. at 807-09. Counsel's request for a total of \$253.28 from fees withheld from the Agency from the plaintiff's past-due benefits, taken in conjunction with the \$6,227.22 EAJA award, would result in an effective rate of \$207.17 per hour for the 31.28 hours of reasonable work expended by counsel before this court. *See Order Awarding Attorney Fees*, Docket 24.

Following analysis in *Bays v. Commissioner*, the court evaluates the following factors in determining whether this fee is reasonable. *Bays v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 2017 WL 6499248 (N.D. Miss. Dec. 19, 2017). The court first considers that counsel has presented a contingency-

fee agreement signed by the plaintiff, wherein the plaintiff acknowledges that her attorney will seek payment of attorney fees from past-due benefits awarded for representing her in federal court. Second, the court notes that counsel successfully argued the plaintiff's case before this court and on remand before the Agency. Third, the Fifth Circuit and district courts in this Circuit have acknowledged the high risk of loss inherent in Social Security appeals. *Id.* at *2 (citing *Jeter v. Astrue*, 622 F.3d 371, 379 & n. 9 (5th Cir. 2010)). Fourth, the plaintiff's counsel is an experienced Social Security attorney and there is no indication of undue delay in the record on his part. Finally, the § 406(b) fee requested, in conjunction with total EAJA fee which has been credited to Plaintiff in calculating the fee requested herein, amounts to approximately 13% of the plaintiff's past-due benefits. This amount is within the statutory limit imposed by § 406(b)(1)(A).

Combined with the \$6,000 administrative fee, Plaintiff's counsel is due to receive \$12,480.50, as bargained for in the employment contract. For the foregoing reasons, the plaintiff's Motion for Award of Attorney Fees under 42 U.S.C.§ 406(b)(1) is **GRANTED.**Plaintiff's counsel is awarded \$253.28, which is to be paid from the plaintiff's past-due benefits withheld by the Agency. Because the plaintiff's counsel credited the amount of the EAJA fees amount she already received in seeking this award, the remaining balance of the plaintiff's past-due benefits withheld by the Agency shall be paid to the plaintiff.

SO ORDERED, this the 2nd day of March, 2021.

/s/ David A. Sanders
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE